

# "BE BROTHERS," SAYS PRESIDENT

In National as in Industrial Life It Is Good, He Tells Locomotive Firemen.

IS A MEMBER OF ORDER.

Unanimously Elected to Honorary Fellowship and Given a Card—His Address Is Loudly Cheered.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 8.—President Roosevelt addressed the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen this afternoon.

Taking his cue from the name of the organization the keynote of his address was brotherhood.

The sentiment of all for each and each for all was good, he said, in national as well as industrial life.

The President to-day was elected an honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

President Roosevelt was introduced by Acting-Grand Master Hannahan. His reception was most enthusiastic, the audience rising to its feet and cheering.

When the President addressed the convention as "My brothers," he was cheered again.

The President referred to the good work accomplished by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

The President spoke of the necessity of work, "I pity the creature who does not work," he said, "at which ever end of the social scale he may regard himself as being."

He said the law of work well done secured the successful American life.

"All for Each and Each for All," he said, "by working each for all and all for each, but we must not forget that the first requisite in accomplishing that is that each man should do his work for others by working for himself."

"I feel that organizations like yours have a tonic effect upon the whole body politic. It is a good thing that there should be a large body of our fellow citizens who exercise the old qualities of courage, daring and resolute, unflinching, willingness to meet danger at need and that they should be a profession whose members must year in and year out display these qualities."

"I hope to see all our people develop the better, gentler virtues to an ever increasing degree, but I hope never to see them lose the sterner virtues that make men."

"Let Us Be Brothers."

The President referred to the inscription on the monument raised by Kentucky to the Union and Confederate soldiers from that State who fell at Chickamauga.

He read the inscription, as follows: "As we are united in life and they united in death, let one monument perpetuate their deeds and one people, forgetful of all asperities, forever hold fast the remembrance of all the glories of that terrible conflict which made all men free and retained every star on the nation's flag."

"That is a good sentiment, that is a sentiment by which we can all stand," he said.

"And, oh, my friends, that sentiment has its underlying spirit a spirit of brotherhood."

## PENNSYLVANIA DENIES.

Hasn't Bought Detroit Southern and Pere Marquette Roads.

Pennsylvania Railroad officials made authoritative denials to-day of the report that the Pennsylvania had acquired by purchase the Detroit Southern and the Pere Marquette Railroads.

They said that the story was doubtless inspired by stock market motives, and that its origin was the imagination of its author.

It was unequivocally stated that no interests in any way identified with the Pennsylvania, the B. & O. or the Norfolk & Western had anything to do with any deal affecting the Detroit Southern or the Pere Marquette.

## CURB MARKET LIVELY.

Rock Island was the feature of the curb-to-day, there being a strong demand for the stock at a good advance over Saturday's close.

Quotations for the active stocks were:

	Bid	Asked
Can. Pac.	134	140
Gen. Pac.	134	140
Rock Is.	114	118
Rock Is. P.	114	118
Rock Is. S.	114	118
Rock Is. W.	114	118
Rock Is. N.	114	118
Rock Is. E.	114	118
Rock Is. S.	114	118
Rock Is. W.	114	118
Rock Is. N.	114	118
Rock Is. E.	114	118

The Cotton Market.

The local cotton market opened firm to-day, with prices a few cents higher than yesterday's were expected. There was some support in the early dealings from bull interests. There was not much public buying in the early market. The South sold freely in favor of weather and crop reports from the belt.

The opening prices were: September, 8.4 to 8.6; October, 8.4 to 8.6; November, 8.2 to 8.4; December, 8.2 to 8.4; January, 8.2 to 8.4; February, 8.2 to 8.4; March, 8.2 to 8.4; April, 8.2 to 8.4; May, 8.2 to 8.4.

The prices at 2.30 P. M. were: September, 8.3; October, 8.3; November, 8.2; December, 8.2; January, 8.2; February, 8.2; March, 8.2; April, 8.2; May, 8.2.

The prices at 3.30 P. M. were: September, 8.3; October, 8.3; November, 8.2; December, 8.2; January, 8.2; February, 8.2; March, 8.2; April, 8.2; May, 8.2.

The prices at 4.30 P. M. were: September, 8.3; October, 8.3; November, 8.2; December, 8.2; January, 8.2; February, 8.2; March, 8.2; April, 8.2; May, 8.2.

The prices at 5.30 P. M. were: September, 8.3; October, 8.3; November, 8.2; December, 8.2; January, 8.2; February, 8.2; March, 8.2; April, 8.2; May, 8.2.

The prices at 6.30 P. M. were: September, 8.3; October, 8.3; November, 8.2; December, 8.2; January, 8.2; February, 8.2; March, 8.2; April, 8.2; May, 8.2.

The prices at 7.30 P. M. were: September, 8.3; October, 8.3; November, 8.2; December, 8.2; January, 8.2; February, 8.2; March, 8.2; April, 8.2; May, 8.2.

The prices at 8.30 P. M. were: September, 8.3; October, 8.3; November, 8.2; December, 8.2; January, 8.2; February, 8.2; March, 8.2; April, 8.2; May, 8.2.

The prices at 9.30 P. M. were: September, 8.3; October, 8.3; November, 8.2; December, 8.2; January, 8.2; February, 8.2; March, 8.2; April, 8.2; May, 8.2.

The prices at 10.30 P. M. were: September, 8.3; October, 8.3; November, 8.2; December, 8.2; January, 8.2; February, 8.2; March, 8.2; April, 8.2; May, 8.2.

The prices at 11.30 P. M. were: September, 8.3; October, 8.3; November, 8.2; December, 8.2; January, 8.2; February, 8.2; March, 8.2; April, 8.2; May, 8.2.

The prices at 12.30 P. M. were: September, 8.3; October, 8.3; November, 8.2; December, 8.2; January, 8.2; February, 8.2; March, 8.2; April, 8.2; May, 8.2.

The prices at 1.30 P. M. were: September, 8.3; October, 8.3; November, 8.2; December, 8.2; January, 8.2; February, 8.2; March, 8.2; April, 8.2; May, 8.2.

# STRIKE REPORT BRACES STOCKS

Rumor of Concessions to the Miners Adds to General Strength of Market.

NO FEAR AS TO MONEY.

Poor Bank Statement Had Little Effect in Checking Speculation—Recession Followed by Fresh Advances.

Wall street displayed to-day almost complete indifference to the poor bank statement of Saturday, and, although the figures of the surplus reserve showed dangerously near the lowest safe limit, initial dealings were buoyant and firm.

In explanation of this apparent reckless disregard of the safety valve signal, it was said that high money rates would assure early large importations of gold and this would tide the market over the crop-movement period.

General confidence that the monetary situation is not as threatening as it looks was further promoted by the announcement that the banks of New York had received to-day \$1,000,000 of increased circulation taken out under the plan of Secretary Shaw.

Strike Report Helps Prices.

Apparently well authenticated reports of a proposed concession to the miners of a 10 per cent. increase in wages, which the operators may offer to-morrow, was another strong card for the market which could see nothing ahead but a continued upward movement.

Logically the fact that there was no favorable news which in an ordinary market would mean a decline should have no effect to-day. On the contrary, the opening was firmer and higher and with a tendency to run to the dizzy heights of last week.

This was checked in the latter part of the day and the recessions in a good many issues of the leading railway list were very pronounced.

Early in the afternoon when bankers viewed confident that gold imports would start this way, probably within twenty-four hours, the retrograde movement was checked.

This feature was the chief one of interest in the monetary situation. Sterling was weak, largely on account of high money and the increasing supply of wheat and cotton.

Drop in Time Money.

Time money, which opened at 8 per cent. dropped to 4 and then fluctuated between the two figures with most of the loans made at 7 per cent. There was no heavy demand for call money.

London was a light trader in the local market, selling more than it bought, with the total transactions from this source less than 20,000 shares.

Out of town speculators were heavy sellers on the advance. Their selling orders were brought out in such volume in the early morning that much of the recession was due to them.

Missouri Pacific and St. Paul were the leaders in the railway list. The former sold up beyond the highest figure reached heretofore of the big movement. St. Paul was higher on the report that an extra dividend would be declared.

Detroit Southern was heavily bought on the report that it had been bought by the Pennsylvania, but when the latter denied the story the demand quickly subsided.

Reading's strength in London made it open here stronger and at an advance of 1 1/2 points higher than Saturday's close, lost 1 1/2 points and then rallied on the belief that the coal strike would be called off.

Other features in the railway list were B. & O., Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific, Atchafalpa and Ontario & Western.

In the industrial list the features were the stocks of steel companies not owned by the United States Steel Corporation, Republic Steel and Iron, Pressed Steel Car and Cast Iron Pipe were higher.

A drive against shorts in American Smelting and Refining sent it up over 3 per cent. The annual meeting of the company is to be held next Wednesday.

Amalgamated Copper was active and stronger on the strength of figures showing that the reserve stock of copper in the world is very much smaller than heretofore believed.

Liverpool Grain and Provisions.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—Closing—Wheat—Spot No. 1 northern spring firm, 6s. 4d.; No. 2 western winter dull, 5s. 11 1/2d.; No. 1 California steady, 6s. 4 1/2d.; futures, dull; September, 5s. 11d.; December, 5s. 11 1/2d.; Corn—Spot quiet; American, mixed, 4s. 11d.; futures, dull; October, 4s. 11d.; November, nominal; January, 4s. 11d.

Pork firm; prime mess western, 5s. 6d.; Hams—Spot cut, 14 to 15 lbs. steady, 5s. 6d.; Bacon firm; Cumberland cut, 2 to 30 lbs., 6s. 6d.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 6s. 6d.; long, clear, 16 to 24 lbs., 6s. 6d.; bellies, 14 to 15 lbs., 6s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., firm, 5s.

The wheat market to-day opened irregular with prices from 1-4 to 5-8 lower than Saturday's final figures. Chicago was fractionally higher at the start.

Foreign houses were sellers in the early market. Corn was fairly steady at the opening, but eased off a little with wheat.

New York's opening prices were: Wheat, May, 91-1/2 to 92-3/4; September, 75-3/4 to 76-1/4; December, 75-3/4 to 76-1/4. Corn, May, 29-1/4 to 29-3/4; September, 27-1/4 to 27-3/4; December, 27-1/4 to 27-3/4.

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# GOSSIP IN AND ABOUT WALL STREET.

No Secrecy of Stocks.

Occasionally in an attempt to explain the present high level of many notoriously poor stocks, the statement is made that stocks to deal in are growing scarcer and that the men with money to invest are bound to run the limited issues to higher levels in order to exercise their money. The explanation hardly satisfies the fact seeker. Within a fortnight the New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$1,400,000 additional stock of the Missouri Pacific, \$1,500,000 5 per cent. bonds of the Southern Railway, \$1,000,000 additional general mortgage bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio, \$75,000,000 additional stock of the Rock Island, \$13,000,000 stock of the George A. Fuller Company, \$24,000,000 of the preferred and common stock of the American Hide & Leather Company, in addition the \$400,000,000 of the Northern Securities stock and \$200,000,000 of the Morgan-Atlantic Ship Trust will be ready for public subscription. That flatly contradicts all talk of a scarcity of stocks.

At the annual meeting of the Norfolk & Western Railway, Oct. 9, the stockholders will vote upon the acquisition of the Pocahontas Coal Company, the Yager & Southern Railway, the Western Virginia Railroad, Kenova & Big Sandy Railroad, and the construction of a branch line nearly one hundred miles long.

Wall Street's Crucial Weeks.

It is conceded by Wall street leaders that the next three weeks will be crucial tests of the market. The crop money movement, with its accompaniments of high call rates and a probable financial stringency, will test the stability of the present price levels. If they hold nearly where they are experts will be surprised, for predictions of lower levels in many of the issues are freely made. These are based mainly upon the conditions surrounding the monetary situation.

Predictions of a general resumption of anthracite mining within ten days were confidently made by many brokers to-day. Commission house orders for the coal stocks from the West were large enough to justify the prediction. Experts in the anthracite section are buying hard coal issues.

Rockefellers with Gould.

Recent movements in the railroad and speculative world have disclosed conditions which must continue to exist with unfavorable additions for three weeks at least. Saturday's bank statement, showing a surplus reserve of only \$4,097,050, brings it to a dangerously low point. It compares unfavorably with last year at the same period, when the reserve was \$6,915,875, and with a surplus reserve of \$26,066,280 two years ago.

The annual meeting of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held Wednesday. At this meeting measures will be taken to fight the suits brought by the Colorado State Administration to have the company declared a trust.

Copper War Goes On.

All hopes of an early settlement of the copper war which for years has waged between the \$100,000,000 Amalgamated Copper Company and the independent companies led by the Heinze are shattered. F. Augustus Heinze now heads a big syndicate which has virtually cornered all the rich copper deposits of Alaska. Railroaders to the lands of the anti-trust deposits are rapidly being constructed, and very soon President Henry H. Rogers and Director William Rockefeller, of the Trust, will have additional competition to face. The Heinze syndicate holds all the rich claims of Alaska and Prince of Wales Island and will soon be able to put the ore on the market. The world-wide Copper Trust—which has been the Rockefeller plan—must languish again.

Leading bankers express the belief that unless there is a curtailment of activity in the stock market or heavy importations of gold from Europe the interior demand upon New York for money will be too heavy to meet without embarrassment. New York's foreign obligations are already heavy, they point out, and if Europe should call \$100,000,000 of its loans, prices here would tumble.

Trust Gobblers Beet Sugar.

The American Sugar Refining Company—the Sugar Trust—is now the accredited owner of over one-third of the best sugar plants of the United States, and henceforth may virtually dictate what shall be the output of beet sugar in this country. Despite occasional denials of the Hayemeres, authoritative statements are made showing that the Sugar Trust need no longer fear its ambitious rival from the West. Before Congress convenes in December the two heretofore business rivals will have settled their differences—by the absorption process—and it will not much matter what Congress may say it means to do about it, as it seldom does anything more drastic than to disturb the Capitol atmosphere.

Two Italian striking miners were the victims to-day of the rage of their own pickets, who mistook them for non-union men.

One, Statino Vancostello, was killed, and the other was fatally wounded. Vancostello's head was beaten to a pulp and he was shot thirty times. Portay was shot eight times.

The killing took place near the Maltby colliery of the Lehigh Valley Company.

A crowd of a thousand persons, most of them foreigners, is gathered along the road and in a very ugly mood.

All during the night, after one o'clock, there was firing at the colliery, scores of men lying in the bushes and shooting every few minutes.

Mistaken for Non-Union Man.

The strikers believed the two men were workers of the colliery trying to pass the line of the pickets.

There was a heavy fog, and as they were disarmed several shots were fired at them to frighten them back. They shouted something and ran forward waving their hands, and then from every side there poured into them shots from guns and revolvers from the crowd.

Shot and Beaten to Death.

One of them fell and got up again and ran, the crowd following and shooting until both were on the ground. The crowd rushed up to them and beat them with clubs.

The strikers finally discovered the two were of their own number and had been doing picket duty during the night. Instead of going home they had told

MAJOR O'DRISCOLL KILLED.

Prominent Lawyer of Washington Run Down by Train.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—While driving across the Baltimore and Ohio railroad track near Takoma Park, several miles from this city, this afternoon Major Daniel O'Driscoll, one of Washington's prominent lawyers, was struck by a train and instantly killed.

He came to this city from Chicago, where he was prominent both in the law and in politics.

TWO OF SAILING PARTY LOST.

Young Harry Ford and Miss Emma Reams Were Drowned.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 8.—Harry Ford, of Fruitport, and Miss Emma Reams, of Kalamazoo, were drowned this noon in Spring Lake. They were members of a yachting party of seven. Their boat capsized. The balance of the party were rescued.

Ford was twenty-two years old, a son of J. C. Ford, of the Spring Lake Iron Company.

STUCK BY COTTON BALE.

Henry Nagle, thirty-five years old, of No. 33 Chatham square, Manhattan, was to-day struck by a 200-pound bale of cotton while at work on the American Cotton Dock. His left leg was fractured, and he was taken to the S. R. Smith infirmary.

Lancashire Coal Trade Improving.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Lancashire coal trade is rapidly improving in consequence of purchases for the United States. It is said that orders aggregating hundreds of thousands of tons have been placed in the South Lancashire collieries for shipment to various parts of the United States.

Prices Firm in the Boars.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Prices were firm on the Boars to-day. International advanced. Prices were higher on the statement made at the monthly meeting of the coal syndicate that the situation had improved since 1901. Banks were

THE LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Americans Not Affected by Poor Bank Statement.

The London market to-day was quiet and trading in the home departments was without feature. The mining settlement is progressing smoothly. South Africans were quiet and practically unchanged.

In the department for American railway securities trading was quiet and a generally steady tone prevailed. The department was not unfavorably affected by the poor bank statement at New York on Saturday, and prices were only fractionally changed.

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THE LONDON MARKET QUIET.

# GUNBOAT WAS A PIRATE, SAYS HAYTIAN GOVERNMENT.

Notifies Germany that Sinking of Crete-a-Pierrot Leaves Hayti's Interests Untouched.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The German Foreign Office informs the Associated Press that the Haytian provisional government has communicated to Germany that Hayti regarded the Crete-a-Pierrot as a pirate, and that the interests of Hayti were untouched by the action of the German gunboat Panther in sinking the Crete-a-Pierrot at the entrance of the harbor of Gonaves.

The Marine Ministry has given out the following official report of the sinking of the Crete-a-Pierrot:

"Capt. Eckermann, of the Panther, had received orders to capture the pirate gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot. The Panther went therefore from Port-au-Prince to Gonaves, where it completely surprised the Crete-a-Pierrot. The German commandant sent the following ultimatum:

"Strike your colors within fifteen minutes and disembark from your ship without undertaking any defensive measures whatever, otherwise an immediate attack will follow."

"The Panther had already cleared for action. The Crete-a-Pierrot hoisted down her flag within the allotted time and sent the teams to the mainmast. She then intended to take the Crete-a-Pierrot."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—As was expected, Mr. Powell, the United States Minister to Hayti, reported promptly to the State Department the sinking of the Haytian gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot by the German gunboat Panther.

As matters stand there is nothing to be done by the State Department at this time. The officials have not changed their view that the incident was one between the German and Haytian governments, and that it was not our business.

STATE DEPARTMENT NOT LIKELY TO ACT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—As was expected, Mr. Powell, the United States Minister to Hayti, reported promptly to